

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Items About People Who Travel to and Fro.

Edward Parker is down from Sierra Valley.

C. M. Saia has returned from a visit to Lovelock.

Lee Payne is a visitor from Hollister, California.

J. F. Condon of Verdi is spending a few days in this city.

John E. Woodson came over from Nevada City yesterday.

Colonel E. D. Boyle came down from the Comstock last night.

J. E. Williams, a mining attorney of Salt Lake, is in Reno on legal business.

Mrs. Fred Cushing of Carson was in Reno yesterday on her way to San Francisco.

Dr. W. A. Phillips left for San Francisco last night for the benefit of his health.

J. G. Davison of the A. S. Hopkins company paid The Journal office a visit yesterday.

San Francisco Views at Porteous.

Why the Lights Failed.

The turbine wheel of the R. W. L. & L. Company broke at 3:31 yesterday afternoon, so that it cannot be used. No electric light will be served until such time as connection can be made with the new power, which will be shortly.

The company requests gas consumers to use as little gas as possible until such time as the new power will be in working order.

W. L. Beauchamp, Secretary and Manager.

Painters' Supplies at Porteous.

Blest Tie That Binds.

The matrimonial bureau did a good business yesterday and Monday. Four couples were tied up. The happy victims were: Henry M. Barnett to Jeanette E. Handcock, Oakland; Robert A. Bryan of Washoe Valley to Alice P. Morrison of Virginia City; A. T. Spangler to Alice C. Fay of Sacramento and Alva R. Bank to Lottie Monahan of Marysville.

TO PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.

A fine line of microscopes and compasses from 25 cents to \$2, at the Frank Golden Jewelry Store.

Wall Paper all the time at Porteous.

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INTERVIEWED ON THE HERRICK CASE

What the Constable and District Attorney Say About an Interesting Episode.

Considerable comment has been made on the Herrick case, which has previously been referred to in The Journal. In an effort to place the case in its true light before the public, The Journal yesterday interviewed Officer Leeper and District Attorney Pike.

Mr. Leeper said: "The defendant Herrick was charged with entering upon the premises of Robert Earlston and removing therefrom valuable property of the latter. A warrant was issued for Herrick's arrest. While he was in the justice court he made his escape from the officers. I recaptured him in Truckee, where I had considerable difficulty getting him from among his tough companions who advised him to resist arrest."

"Herrick was placed in the Truckee jail and I returned to Reno for extradition papers, which were not obtained because the proper official declined to apply for them."

District Attorney Pike said to the interviewer: "I declined to apply for extradition papers for Herrick for several reasons. In the first place I do not think that Herrick was guilty of a more serious offense than petit larceny and it would have cost the county at least a hundred dollars to bring him back."

"Again, the prosecuting witness, Earlston, has always refused to aid the law in prosecuting people of his class. Earlston has subjected the county to considerable cost by declining to testify against the girls and rascals with whom he associates. His chickens are coming home to roost."

Picture Frames at Porteous.

County Fathers in Solemn Conclave.

The county fathers completed their sitting yesterday.

A communication from the Live-stock Association was filed. R. H. Cowles was appointed a delegate.

Reports of officials were read and placed on file.

The bond of J. E. Sonchereau as justice of the peace in and for Verdi township, vice E. L. King, resigned, was accepted and approved.

A large assortment of bills was passed.

Porteous for Art Calendars.

An Incident That Should Be Reopened.

A year or two ago several hundred dollars was raised with a view to building a wall along the south bank of the Truckee preliminary to constructing a boulevard.

A couple of rods was built and the work ceased, never to be resumed.

It would be well to revive the project. Material assistance will be rendered by Captain Gossio, who is expending considerable money now improving the river front.

Burnt Leather Albums at Porteous.

HORSES WANTED.

I will be at Purdy's stockyards on Saturday, December 7, 1901, to buy 50 to 75 head of saddle horses and mares, 5 to 8 years old, 14 hands, 3 inches, to 15 hands, 1 inch, high. Must be sound and in good condition. No light gray or white taken. G. A. Marks.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

Fredericksburg extra pale at the J. J. Becker saloon with a fine lunch from 11:30 to 2 for 15 cents.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

The Chief Executive Discusses Matters of Vital Interest to the Public—An Ably Written Document.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens.

Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not unknown in history. President Lincoln fell a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of Civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the sprightliness of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority.

Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter how remote the danger, the wisest thought of Congress.

The Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession to the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Any act of violence against the whole human race, and all mankind should be against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of no less a nature than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present.

Abounding Prosperity.

Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it. It is a natural result of the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if food or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious special problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental

action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant.

It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. The average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefit upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our manufactures, who have developed our commerce, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so proud would have been impossible. Moreover we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and careful management of the success of business operations inevitably results.

The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation in the management of a business operation, that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions, which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men, are naturally inclined to take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world.

America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources, and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make

Foreign Markets Essential.

Under such conditions it would be most unwise to clamp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer more than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing.

Disaster to great business enterprises can never have effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even the necessities of life.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare.

It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be

Not Prohibited, But Supervised

and within reasonable limits controlled and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they seek to do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be required to have their books open to the public inspection, and it is there for our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts.

Publicity.

In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

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The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is a total lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action.

Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in matters itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National Government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as

Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while vigorously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers.

If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible.

Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they cannot under our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the

Law Excluding Chinese

laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make it enforcement entirely effective.

Our Present Immigration Laws

are unsatisfactory. We need very honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community.

But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely, not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens.

This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment grows.

[Continued on Page 3]

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It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they seek to do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be required to have their books open to the public inspection, and it is there for our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

News of the Day Presented in Brief Form for Perusal by Busy Readers.

A severe storm is sweeping the Atlantic coast.

The First National Bank of Ballston, New York, closed its doors yesterday.

Madoc citizens uphold the lynchers. It is impossible to secure a jury to try them.

Five persons are now known to have perished in the ferry boat wreck.

There is over three hundred millions in cash in the United States treasury.

Three thousand bills have already been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Paper Candle Shades at Porteous.

The Program for the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the students and Faculty of the University will be held in the University Gymnasium on Wednesday afternoon, December 4th, at half past three o'clock.

The following question will be debated by representatives of the Senior and Junior classes: "Resolved, that the Combination of Labor is a greater menace to the Commonwealth than the Combination of Capital."

Affirmative: G. W. Springmeyer, Miss Laura Orr, Geo. Anderson. Negative: J. O. McElroy, Miss Allen, A. T. Taylor.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

Mathematical Goods at Porteous.

Condemnation Proceedings.

Yesterday the case of Washoe county versus Newmarker, Bell, et al was set for trial on Friday, December 6. This is condemnation proceedings preparatory to opening a street. It was ordered that a special venire be issued for C. T. Bender, C. Novacovich, W. L. Bechtel, G. S. Martin, P. L. Flavin and G. S. Foggy to act as jurors in the trial.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

A beautiful line of elegant hand painted China at Golden's Jewelry Store. Call and examine our stock, the finest on the coast.

Gold Frames for photos at Porteous.

A Cut-off Finished.

William McGovern, who had a sub-contract for grading a cut off eight miles long on the Southern Pacific, arrived in Reno yesterday and is the guest of A. F. McPhail. The cut-off is at Cosgrove, this side of Winnemucca. It materially reduces the old grade. Track laying is nearly completed and surfacing will begin today. In about a week trains will be running over the new track.

SAVE AN EXAMINATION FEE.

By going to the Frank Golden Jewelry Store and having your eyes examined free of charge by the only graduate optician in Nevada. Glasses fitted and adjusted in a scientific manner.

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TERSE AND TO THE POINT

Little Bits of Items, but Still Worthy of Mention.

Taxes went delinquent yesterday and are now subject to a ten per cent penalty.

The Kindergarten association will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon with Mrs. Sam Wheeler.

The Central Pacific company paid its first installment of taxes yesterday. The check amounted to \$9,922.46.

At midnight the snowstorm had reached Floriston. Indications are favorable for a protracted "spell of weather."

Grant Dodge is remodeling the interior of Felix Vigliotti's hotel. He has also the contract for painting the power house exterior.

The foundation for the south wing of the new Riverside hotel is about completed. Captain Gossio will begin the superstructure early in the spring.

The darkness last night was enlivened

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A large up-to-date stock of the finest and
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500 PATTERNS in Beautiful Suitings and
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EVER SAW IN THE CITY. IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE IT, COME AND SEE.

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A large and handsome
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(Successor to P. Andreucci)

FOURTH & VIRGINIA STS

MOST MODERN MACHINERY IN
NEVADA

**Pioneer
Soda Works**

WE are doing a rushing business
these days. Please leave or-
ders in time. Some of our drinks
are: The popular new Cream
Chocolate, Ginger Ale a specialty,
Orange Cider, Sarsaparilla and
Lemon and Cream, Cham-
pagne Cider and Pilsner, Crab Apple
Cider, Mineral Water, Etc.

SMITH & BRIAN, Props.
Call and inspect for our Patrons.
Phone Black 384 P. O. Box 262

Message of
the President.

(Continued From Page 1)

time inevitably springs. Finally all
persons should be excluded who are be-
low a certain standard of economic fit-
ness to enter our industrial field as
competitors with American labor. There
should be proper proof of personal
capacity to earn an American living
and enough money to insure a de-
cent start under American condi-
tions.

There is general acquiescence in our
Present Tariff System as a national policy. The first re-
quisite to our prosperity is the continuity
and stability of this economic policy.
Nothing could be more unwise than to
disturb the business interest of the
country by any general tariff change
at this time. Doubt apprehension, un-
certainty are exactly what we most
wish to avoid in the interest of our
commercial and material well-being.
Our confidence in the past has shown
that sweeping revision of the tariff
is apt to produce conditions closely
approaching panic in the business
world.

Yet it is not only possible but emi-
nently desirable to combine with the
policy of our economic system a sup-
plementary system of reciprocal bene-
fits and obligations with other nations. Such
reciprocity is an incident and result
of the firm establishment and preserva-
tion of our present economic policy.
It was specifically provided for in the
present tariff law. Reciprocity must
be treated as the hand-maiden of pro-
tection.

The natural line of development for
a policy of reciprocity will be in con-
junction with those of our productions
which no longer require all of the sup-
port once needed to establish them up
on a sound basis and with those others
where either because of natural or of
economic causes we are beyond the
reach of successful competition.

I look the attention of the Senate to
the reciprocity treaties laid before it
by my predecessor.
At present American shipping is un-
der certain great disadvantages when
put in competition with the shipping
of foreign countries. Many of the
best foreign steamships are a speed
and tonnage above our own, and sub-
sidized and all our ships sailing vessels
and steamers alike are carriers of
slow speed and must carry of high
speed have to meet the fact that our
own ships are not only slower but
also more costly to build than American
ships. I regret that this is the case
because that the war has paid American
officers and seamen are very much
higher than those paid the officers and
crew of foreign competing countries.
I feel that the standard of living on our
ships is far superior to the standard
of living on the ships of our com-
petitive rivals.

Our government should take such
action as will remedy these inequalities.
The American merchant marine should
be put on a footing of equality with
other nations throughout the United
States has moved steadily toward a
just appreciation of

The Value of Forests.
Whether planted or of natural growth
the great part paid by them in the
creation and maintenance of the na-
tional wealth is now more fully realized
than ever before.

The wise administration of the forest
reserves will be not less helpful
to the interests which depend on water
than to those which depend on wood
and grass. The water supply itself de-
pends upon the forest in the arid
regions of the country. Not only does
the forest produce timber, but it also
insures production. The western
half of the United States would sus-
tain a population greater than that
of our whole country today if the wa-
ter and used as it is. The forest
and water problems are perhaps the
most vital internal questions of the
United States.

The forests are natural reservoirs.
By retaining the streams in flood and
releasing them in drought they make
possible the use of water for irriga-
tion. They prevent the soil from
washing and so protect the stor-
age reservoirs from filling up with
silt.

Forest conservation is therefore an
essential condition of water conserva-
tion. The forests alone cannot, how-
ever, regulate and conserve the waters
of the arid region. Great storage
works are necessary to equalize the
flow of streams and to save the flood
waters. The construction of these
works has been a long and arduous
task, but it is one that must be ac-
complished by the individual States
acting alone. Far-reaching
and far-reaching problems are involved
in the construction of single States
would often be inadequate. It is as
right for the National Government to
take the streams and rivers of the arid
region useful by engineering works for
water storage as to make useful the
rivers and harbors of the humid re-
gion by engineering works of another
kind.

The storing of the floods in reser-
voirs at the headwaters of our rivers
is but an enlargement of our present
policy of river control under which
dikes are built on the lower reaches
of the same streams.

The government should construct
and maintain these reservoirs as it
does other public works. Where their
purpose is to regulate the flow of
streams the water should be turned
freely into the channels in the dry sea-
son to take the same course as in the
same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled
Arid Public Lands presents a different problem. Here it
is not enough to regulate the flow of
streams. The object of the govern-
ment is to dispose of the land to set-
tlers who will build homes upon it. To
accomplish this object water must be
brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid pub-
lic domain chose their homes along
streams from which they could them-
selves divert the water to reclaim their
holdings. There remain however
vast areas of public land which can be
made available for honest settle-
ment but only by reservoirs and main-
line canals impracticable for private
enterprise.

These irrigation works should be
built by the National Government.
The lands reclaimed by them should
be reserved by the government for ac-
tion should and the cost of construc-
tion should be as far as possible be re-
paid by the land reclaimed. The dis-
tribution of the water, the division of
the streams among irrigations, should
be left to the settlers themselves in con-
formity with State laws and without
interference with those laws or with
vested rights. The policy of the Na-
tional Government should be to aid
irrigation in the several States and
Territories in such manner as will en-
able the people in the local communi-
ties to help themselves, and as will
stimulate needed reforms in the State
laws and regulations governing irriga-
tion.

The reclamation and settlement of
the arid lands will enrich every portion
of our country just as the settlement
of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys
enriched the country. The policy of
the government should be to aid ir-
rigation in the several States and
Territories in such manner as will en-
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laws and regulations governing irriga-
tion.

centers of mining and other industries
which would otherwise not come in-
to existence at all. Our people as a
whole will profit, for successful home
making is but another name for the
building of the nation name for the
policy just described. It would
be unwise to begin by doing too much,
for a great deal will doubtless be
learned, both as to what can and what
cannot be safely attempted by the
early efforts, which must of necessity
be partly experimental in character.
At the beginning the government
should make clear, beyond shadow of
doubt, its intention to pursue this po-
litical line of the broadest public in-
terest.

No reservoir or canal should ever
be built to satisfy selfish personal or
local interests, but only in accordance
with the advice of trained experts, after
the most exhaustive study has been
made of the conditions of the lo-
cality where all the conditions of
nature and the needs of the people
have been taken into account. There
should be no extravagance and the
believers in the need of irrigation
will not benefit their cause by seeking
to it that it is free from the least taint
of excessive or reckless expenditure of
the public moneys.

Whatever the nation does for the
Extension of Irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to
improve, the condition of those now
living on irrigated land. We are not
at the present time engaged in a develop-
ment. Over two hundred millions of
private capital has already been ex-
pended in the construction of irriga-
tion works, and many millions acres
of arid land reclaimed. A high de-
gree of enterprise and ability has been
shown in the work itself. It is not
possible to say in reference to the laws
relating thereto. The security and value
of the homes created depend largely
on the stability of titles to water, but
the majority of these rest on the un-
settled foundation of Court decisions
rendered in ordinary suits at law. With
a few creditable exceptions, the arid
states have failed to provide for the
certain and just division of streams
in times of scarcity. Law and uncer-
tain laws have made it possible to
establish rights to water in excess of
actual uses of necessities, and many
streams have already passed into pri-
vate ownership or a control equivalent
to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream controls
the land it tends to produce, and the
doctrine of
Private Ownership of Water
apart from land cannot prevail with-
out causing enduring wrong. The re-
cognition of such ownership which has
been permitted to grow up in the arid
regions, should give way to a more
enlightened and large recognition of
the rights of the public in the control
and disposal of the public water sup-
plies. Laws founded upon conditions
obtaining in humid regions, where
water is too abundant to justify hoard-
ing, have no proper application in a
dry country.

In the arid States the only right to
water, which should be recognized, is
that of use. In irrigation this right
should attach to the land reclaimed and
be inseparable therefrom. Granting
perpetual water rights to others than
users without compensation to the
public is open to all the objections
which apply to giving away the public
treasures to the public utilities of
cities. A few of the western States
have already recognized this, and have
incorporated in their Constitutions the
doctrine of perpetual State ownership
of water.

The benefits which have followed the
unaided development of the past justify
the Nation's aid and co-operation in
the more difficult and important work
yet to be accomplished. Laws so vital-
ly affecting homes as those which con-
trol the water supply will only be effec-
tive when they have the sanction of
the people. Reforms can only be
satisfactory when they come
through the enlightenment of the peo-
ple most concerned. The larger de-
velopment which national aid ensures
should, however, be in every arid
State the determination to make its
irrigation system equal in justice and
effectiveness that of any country in the
civilized world.

Nothing could be more unwise than
for the government to attempt to in-
terfere with the business of the indi-
viduals who are engaged in the work
of reclamation. We are dealing with
a new and momentous question in the
present years while institutions are
forming, and what we do will effect
not only the present but future genera-
tions.

Our aim should not be simply to re-
claim the largest area of land and pro-
vide homes for the largest number of
people but to create for this new in-
dustrial region the best possible social and
industrial conditions and the security
that we not only understand the exist-
ing situation but, avail ourselves of the
best experience of the time in the solu-
tion of its problems. A careful study
should be made both by the nation and
States of the irrigation laws and con-
ditions here and abroad. Ultimately
it will probably be necessary for the
nation to co-operate with the several
States in proportion as these
States by their legislation and adminis-
tration show themselves fit to receive
it.

The time has come when there should
be additional
Legislation for the Philippines.

Nothing better can be done for the
islands than to introduce industrial en-
terprises. Nothing would benefit them
so much as throwing them open to
industrial development. The connection
between the islands and the United
States is not only a matter of com-
merce, but it is a matter of national
policy. It is one of the surest
preconditions of war.

Of course no business man would
go into the Philippines unless it is in-
teresting to him to do so, and it is in-
teresting to him to do so. It is there-
fore necessary that the Congress should
pass laws by which the resources of
the islands can be developed so that
franchises (for limited terms of years)
can be granted to companies doing
business in them, and every encour-
agement be given to the incoming of
business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do wrong
in the Philippines. The franchises
must be granted and the business per-
mitted only under regulations which
will guarantee the islands against any
kind of improper exploitation. But the
vast natural wealth of the islands
must be developed, and the capital
willing to develop it must be given
the opportunity.

The field must be thrown open to in-
dividual enterprise, which has been
the real factor in the development of
every region over which our flag has
flown. It is urgently necessary to en-
act suitable laws dealing with general
transportation, mining, banking, cur-
rency, homesteads, and the land
ownership of the lands and timber.
These laws will give free play to in-
dividual enterprise and the commercial
development which will surely follow
will afford to the people of the islands
the best proofs of the sincerity of our
desire to aid them.

I call your attention most earnestly
to the crying
Need of a Cable
to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be
continued from the Philippines to
points in Asia. We should not defer
it any longer than necessary. The con-
struction of such a cable is de-
manded not merely for commercial but
for political and military considera-
tions.

advantages to those accruing from a
government cable may be secured by
the government by contract with a pri-
vate cable company.

No single great material work which
remains to be undertaken on this con-
tinent is of such consequence to the
American people as the

Building of a Canal
across the Isthmus connecting North
and South America. Its importance to
the nation is by no means limited
merely to its material effects upon our
business prosperity, and yet with view
to these effects alone it would be to
the last degree important for us im-
mediately to begin it.
While its beneficial effects would
perhaps be most marked on the Pa-
cific Coast and the Gulf and South
Atlantic States, it would also greatly
benefit other sections. It is emphati-
cally a work which it is for the inter-
est of the entire country to begin and
complete as soon as possible. It is one
of those great works which only a great
nation can undertake with prospects of
success, and which when done are not
only permanent assets in the nation's
material interests, but standing monu-
ments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to
you that our negotiations on this sub-
ject with Great Britain, conducted on
both sides in a spirit of friendliness
and good will and respect, have
resulted in my being able to lay before
the Senate a treaty which, if ratified,
will enable us to begin preparations for
an isthmian canal at any time, and
which guarantees to this nation every
right that it has ever asked in con-
nection with the canal.

In this treaty the old Clayton-Bul-
wer treaty, so long recognized as in-
adequate to supply the base for the
construction and maintenance of a nec-
essarily American ship canal, is abro-
gated. It specifically provides that
the responsibility of safeguarding the
canal and shall regulate its neutral use
by all nations on terms of equality
without the guaranty or interference
of any outside nation from any quar-
ter. The signed treaty will at once
be laid before the Senate, and if ap-
proved the Congress may then proceed
to give effect to the advantages it se-
cures us by providing for the build-
ing of the canal.

Upbuilding the Navy
must be steadily continued. No one
point of our policy, foreign or domestic,
is more important than this to the hon-
or and material welfare, and above all,
to the peace of our nations in the fu-
ture. While we desire it, we do not
we must henceforth recognize that we
have international duties no less than
international rights. Even if our flag
were hoisted down in the Philippines
and Porto Rico even if we decided not
to build the Isthmian canal, we should
need a thoroughly trained navy of
adequate size, or else be prepared de-
finitely and for all time to abandon the
idea that our nation is among those
whose sons go down to the sea in ships.
Unless our commerce is always to be
carried in foreign bottoms, we must
have war craft to protect it.

It is not necessary to increase
Our Army
beyond its present size at this time. But
it is necessary to keep it at its highest
point of efficiency.
The Merit System
of making appointments is in its
essence as democratic and American as
the common school system itself. It
is a system which is based on merit
and positions where the duties are en-
tirely non-political, all applicants should
have a fair field and no favor, each stand-
ing on his merits as he is able to
show them by practical test. Written
competitive examinations offer the only
available means in making cases for ap-
plying this system. In other cases, as
where laborers are employed under a system
of registration undoubtedly can be
widely extended.

In my judgment all laws providing
for the temporary employment of
clerks should hereafter contain a pro-
vision that they be selected under the
Civil Service Law.

It is important to have this system
obtain at home, but it is even more im-
portant to have it applied rigidly in
our insular possessions.
Not an office should be filled in the
Philippines or Porto Rico with any re-
gard to the man's political affiliations
or services with any regard to the
political social or personal influence
which he may have at his command
in short, he should be paid to abso-
lutely nothing save the man's own
character and capacity and the needs
of the service.
The administration of these islands
should be as wholly free from the sus-
picion of partisan politics as the ad-
ministration of the army and navy. All
that we ask from the public servant
in the Philippines or Porto Rico is
simply that he shall be honest and ef-
ficient in the way in which he makes that
country's rule a benefit to the peoples
who have come under it. This is all
that we should ask, and we cannot
afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one
method of securing honest and efficient
administration of the Government, and
in the long run the sole justification
of any type of government lies in its
proving itself both honest and effi-
cient.
In my judgment the time has arriv-
ed when we should definitely make up
our minds to recognize the
Indian as an Individual
and not as the member of a tribe. The
General Allotment Act is a mighty pul-
verizing engine to break up the tribal
mass. It acts directly upon the family
and the individual. Under its provisions
some sixty thousand Indians have
already become citizens of the United
States. We should now break up the
tribal funds doing for them what al-
lotment does for the tribal lands that
they should be divided into in-
dividual holdings.

It is the most cordial support
from the Congress and the people for
the St. Louis Exposition to Commem-
orate the One Hundredth Anniversary
of the Louisiana Purchase. This
purchase was the greatest
Instance of Exoneration
in our history. It definitely decided
that we were to become a great contin-
ental republic by far the foremost
power in the Western Hemisphere. It
is one of three or four great landmarks
in our history—the great turning points
in our development.

ADVERTISEMENTS
**BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS**
MANUFACTURED BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

The Arcade
Champion Bootblack...

Takes this method of thanking his old
and new patrons for past favors and
for the continued patronage of the
stand. LADIES' SHOES, cleaned, re-
polished and returned. SHOES RE-
NEWED. DRESSING and shoe repair
work in all its branches. Stand open
until 11 p. m. and the latest in dis-
pensing and repairing all ways on file.

William Trieb,
(Formerly with Bob Jones.)

The Palace DRY GOODS and
CARPET HOUSE.

Pillow Tops
A fine assortment of Pillow Tops and all
the accessories to match
Dress Goods
We have received an entirely new line of
Dress Goods in the best weaves and shades
Jackets and Furs
A magnificent line of Jackets, Furs, Skirts,
Tailor-Made Suits, always on hand

The Palace Dry Goods House

The Nevada Store

Groceries	Notions
Provisions	Queensware
Novelties	Enamelware

COR. SIERRA & ELM Phone Black 376 **T. G. GAYNOR**

Everybody Uses Groceries

Many people, however, do not know that most of
their food is adulterated by scheming manufac-
turers. Such concerns do not get our trade. Our
goods are fresh and first-class, and our prices are
as low as good groceries are sold for

C. Novacovich :: Commercial Row

The Grand Buckeye
Mower

BALL BEARING! LATEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!
\$50.00 AND UP. CALL EARLY
AT THE

CO-OP. STORE :: Virginia Street

A SPECIALTY OF THE FINEST
CLOTHS AND WORKMANSHIP

THE HIGHEST ART IN TAILORING
A PERFECT FIT IS GUARANTEED

Hartung Building... **S. C. Foster, Successor to HARRY McDUFFEE**

Bradshaw & Barnes,

THE RELIABLE REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
HAVE FOR SALE

Houses and Lots from \$800 to \$6,000

Ranches, Large and Small

City Lots from \$125 to \$10,500

**HANDLE MINES :: INSURANCE
COLLECT RENTS**

We Have Money to Loan

Second Street, Reno, Nev.
One Door from Postoffice

New Rubber Tire Hearse

AT STEVE CURRIE'S
OPERA HOUSE STABLES

Factory Blocks!
Coldwood Factory Block-
Co 1 and Ice

FOR SALE AT
AIKEN'S WOOD YARD!
R. S. Phone, Black 64. Yard Phone, Red 45

**Swiss-American
House...**

First-class throughout. Table sup-
per with the best dishes. Bar in
connection. A cold or hot
dish and sweet wines just received.

CLARK WINE, FOUNTAIN & GALLON

Chas. Romelli, Lessee
CENTER STREET

ARCADE HOTEL
One block and half. Corner of
Fourth and Commercial. A cold or hot
dish and sweet wines just received.

DOLPH STANE, Prop. :: COM. ROW

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM!

Matchless Jackets and Automobiles—They surpass in beauty, style and finish anything ever exhibited in Reno—No two alike

Dress Goods, new and exclusive—Trimmings, the very latest in the market

Kid Gloves, always the best in the world

Blankets, Comforters and Linen Goods to suit all

Tailor-made Dresses to order—My prices for quality justify your support

SOL LEVY, Dry Goods & Carpet Store

205 VIRGINIA STREET :: Phone Black 332



Are Your Eyes Troubling You?

If so, then try

A. W. LORD, Scientific Optician

...WITH...

R. Herz & Bro., Reno's Jewelers

Testing Free! No Failure!
Prices Reasonable!

THE OWL

FIRST-CLASS Saloon and Gaming Rooms, where pretty good drinks and cigars are sold, and square games are run for those who buck the Tiger

THE mate of Reno's "Owl" is out at Lovelock where Messrs. Brearley & Uniacke will be pleased to have their Washoe county friends drop in when visiting the Big Meadows.

Brearley & Uniacke
New Quinn Building

We Sell Meats...

Our Meats are the Best. If you are not satisfied with the place you are trading at call on us. Our motto is "The Best." A pleased patron means a steady customer

DIXON BROTHERS,
Reno's Leading Butchers

COMMERCIAL ROW AND SIERRA STREET

Solid Comfort Sulky and Gang Plow



Costs less and will do more than any other plow on the market.

J. R. BRADLEY COMPANY.

The New Vulcan Smelter

A SIMPLE and effective smelting furnace for Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper Ores, manufactured by the VULCAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY. Built in units from 6 to 1,000 tons daily capacity. No tuyeres, no blowers, no belting, no shafting. Simple in construction, economical in operation. Send for catalogues and other information

Address 306 Pine Street, San Francisco

Darkness on the Face of the Deep.

There was a darkness in town last night that could be felt. People who were compelled to move about either carried lanterns or felt into the gutters. Pale Lums did not shine. The clouds shut out the stars. Not an electric light beamed and the supply of city gas fell short.

Many were the anathemas cast at the lighting company by people who did not understand the condition of affairs. The large turbine wheel, which generates power for the dynamo, snapped and was rendered worthless. Gas jets, held for occasions of this sort, were lighted and the supply in the tanks soon fell short. There was a rush for coal oil and candles. Even the supply of these means of lighting soon threatened to give out.

The Journal was the worst hit of all. The office was meagerly lighted by coal oil lamps and tallow dips. Worst of all, the gas pressure under the line type melting pot gave out and Ed. Lunsford, the machine "swift," found himself with a dead Mergenthaler on his hands.

Flanigan Offers Free Gas.

President Flanigan of The Reno Water Land & Light Company, regrets the accident which resulted in the shutting down of the electric lighting plant, even more than the unfortunate consumers. He is in San Francisco, and when informed of the fact that the city was in darkness, he wired The Journal as follows:

"I am doing everything possible for the betterment of conditions at the earliest moment."

A little later The Journal received the following supplemental telegram from him:

"Tell consumers to use gas wherever convenient without cost."

Application for a New Steamer.

The Town Board was convened with a full attendance.

Chief Hodgkinson, A. G. Fletcher, H. J. Darling and R. C. Leeper, trustees of the Reno fire department, appeared and made the statement that engine No. 1 had been repaired, but that in overhauling the steamer certain radical defects were found making it unfit and unsafe.

Engineer M. L. Hawcroft stated that there are five bulges in the boiler and that it is dangerous to use it at a pressure of sixty pounds.

The chief said that he believed a new steamer is absolutely necessary and recommended a Metropolitan engine, second size, to supplement the work of No. 6.

The petition for an electric light at Second and Vine streets was taken up, laid over until the second meeting in February.

A number of bills were passed. It was ordered that the street paving resolution be spread in full upon the minutes and notice given according to law.

The Board adjourned to meet December 9.

Pythians Elect New Officers.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, held their annual election of officers last evening in Investment Hall. A candidate was initiated, making the even hundred in the castle dedicated to the followers of Damon and Pythias.

The following officers were elected for the following year:

F. P. Dann, C. C.; W. W. Webster, V. C.; Sidney Reeves, Prelate; W. H. Noyes, K. of R. and S.; C. A. Davies, M. of R.; N. E. Wilson, Trustee; Dr. C. A. Coffin, I. G.; Murray Jacobs, O. G.; Jas. Higgins, M. of A.; C. Corris, M. of E. At the conclusion of this business a banquet was enjoyed.

Marino Brothers.

Marino brothers are prepared to furnish music—harp, violin, etc.—for balls, parties, serenades, receptions, banquets, etc. Address Marino Bros., Palace Hotel, Reno. Latest popular music and all new dances. n13m1

To let people know that we handle carpets, we will sell them at wholesale prices next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Over fifty patterns to select from. The Bamboo Store, 107 Virginia street. d3w1

A Practical Electrician.

A. R. Powers, practical electrician, is prepared to do electrical work of all kinds. Inside wiring a specialty. Leave orders at 313 Front street, or Phone Red 55. n12m1

Holiday opening at the Bamboo Store, 107 Virginia street, next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. A lot of valuable presents given away absolutely free. d3w1

The construction crew on the Sierra Valleys extension has been called off for the winter.

A big stock of toys at the Bamboo Store, 107 Virginia street. Prices the lowest. d3w1

New novelties for the holidays at the Bamboo Store, 107 Virginia street.

Financial Talk No. 9.

John Wanamaker Was a Poor Boy, but by His Own Pluck, Energy and Thrift He Has Become a Wealthy Merchant—He Showed His Faith in the Benefits of Saving by Organizing a Savings Association for His Employees.

SAVINGS—The United States has no government savings bank; a fact that is largely due to the prevalence and strength of her co-operative banks of building and loan societies. Scarcely less important than the banks in general utility, volume of business and popularity are these co-operative banks and the numerous fraternal orders. The membership of the last named is very large, and the benefits paid by them aggregate millions of dollars.

The building associations are much like the savings banks. They do not carry large reserves, however, nor any idle capital worth mentioning, and they do not (as a rule) undertake the functions of a bank or deposit. In spite of these restrictions—necessary safeguards in co-operative banking—their resources in this country alone are upwards of \$700,000,000 (seven hundred million dollars), or including England and her colonies, something over one billion dollars. This record of the building and loan associations or co-operative banks is all the more remarkable when it is considered that they are a few generations old and that they generally have no permanent capital, but, on the other hand, are continually running out, as the saying goes. Most of their present assets, in fact, have been accumulated since 1876 and practically all of it since 1885.

It is not the business of these associations to establish a large permanent capital, but to teach men to save. When the building society student has served the required number of years he is supposed to have received his diploma of thrift. There are at least 5,400,000 such evidences of thrift in the membership of our building societies. Some of the numbers have been honored as many as three times, and quite one million have been honored twice. On a low estimate, quite one half of the million graduates are living in homes of their own obtained through the agency of the building and loan association.—B. & L. Herald.

We loan money at moderate rates of interest on a definite contract to be returned in monthly installments. We receive deposits in either small or large amounts to be paid monthly in regular or irregular payments or deposited in one lump at one time on which deposits we guarantee and pay fixed rates of interest according to the plan accepted from 5 to 10 per cent per annum. Deposits received from \$3 up.

For further particulars apply to T. W. Griffin, field manager Phoenix Savings, Building Loan Association of San Francisco or assistants at Riverside Hotel.

Note our strong board of directors: A. A. Watkins, vice-president W. W. Montague & Company, and president San Francisco Board of Trade; Charles R. Bishop, vice-president Bank of California, S. Prentiss Smith, assistant Cashier Bank of California, George C. Boardman, general agent Aetna Fire Insurance Company, and director San Francisco Savings Union, Charles E. Ladd, Ladd & Tilton, bankers of Portland, Oregon; Gavin McNab, attorney at law, San Francisco; Clarence Grant, late Building and Loan Commissioner, Montana.

Reno payments may be made at the Washoe County Bank.

No. 10 will give you some information about the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

We sell carpet at city prices at the Bamboo Store, 107 Virginia street.

Correct Location Blanks.

Location blanks, made out in the most convenient form known, and conforming in every respect with the mining laws of Nevada, can be had at The Journal office. Prospectors, or any one intending to locate a claim or two should take a look at these neat and correct notices of location.

NEW TO-DAY.

McKissick's Opera House

ED. PIPER, Lessee and Manager.

NOT UNTIL TUESDAY, DEC. 10th

BIGGER THAN EVER

"Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten."

W. E. NANKEVILLE Presents

HAVERLY'S

MASTODON MINSTRELS

HEADED BY

The Greatest Minstrel of the Age

George Wilson

AND SOUSA

HEAR MORGAN

The World's Greatest Minstrel

Secure your seats early or else you'll have to "Go away back and stand up."

Davenport

Makes loans on real estate. Insures your property against fire. Sells building and loan stock. Buys and sells real estate.

112 Virginia St.

Phone Black 264.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column at 50 cents per week.

ROOMS TO RENT. Five finely furnished rooms to rent. Single or en suite. 710 Sierra street. d3t1

POSITION WANTED. A competent and reliable young woman wishes position for second chamber or house work in small family. Please address M. G. this office. d4w1

FOR SALE CHEAP. Cooking utensils dishes, two cupboards, hanging lamp, chairs, table, tubs, wash boiler. Enquire at 511 North Virginia street, or A. M. Beebe. d3w1

FOR RENT. Furnished rooms to man and wife or students. Call at Journal office for information. d2w1

WANTED. A small furnished house or furnished rooms for light housekeeping. W. S. Long, Room 8, Washoe County Bank Building, Reno. d1w1

REWARD OFFERED. Lost a diamond earring, solitaire. The finder will please return to Mrs. Parry, Fourth and Sierra street, and receive reward.

FOR SALE. A fine paying restaurant in Tonopah, Nev., all complete, eighty regular boarders; 35 to 50 transient boarders. A decided bargain. For particulars call on or write to Bradshaw & Barnes, 14 Second street, Reno. d1t1

PIANO FOR SALE. Elegant new "Estey" piano, walnut case; famous for tone and durability. Installments, cash, or exchange, at No. 21 Second street, O'Connor block. d1w1

LOST. A hickory cane with letter "T" carved in the handle. A large rubber furrule on the end. Finder please return to J. V. Peers and receive reward. h3w1 J. V. PEERS.

QUICK WORK. J. A. White is the man to do your draying. Prompt attention given to all orders written on slate at Co-Op Store, residence and barn with J. A. Bonham, 108 West street. n3w1

BABY BUGGY FOR SALE. A second-hand baby buggy in first-class condition for sale. Inquire at 201 West Third street. n3w1

ROOMS TO LET. Two furnished rooms suitable for gentleman for rent at 201 West Third street. n3w1

SALESMAN WANTED. To call on doctors only on behalf of the leading firm in the business, also one for Utah. Established trade. Position permanent. Applicant must be intelligent and indefatigable. State experience. Address, P. O. Box 558, Philadelphia. n28w2

WANTED. To exchange elegant outfit consisting of fine horses, eight years old, sound, kind and gentle. Two seated canopy top surreys, fine hand made harness for part payments in house or lot centrally located. Address Trader, box 430. n28w1

STORAGE. Parties desiring their furniture, pianos or produce stored inquire at the "Studio," Virginia street. Large space in a clean and dry fireproof building. Temperature always even. Easy terms. Merrill & Clark.

HOUSE WANTED. Wanted—A modern six-room cottage, unfurnished, will be permanent tenant. Apply to S. M. Sample, 205 Lake street. n27w1

MALE HELP WANTED. Government Positions—Young men wanted for railway mail clerks. Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia. n27t10

CHURCH BAZAAR. A bazaar will be held at the new Becker building on Sierra street. December 5 and 6, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Baptist Church.

FOR SALE. Four glass doors, veneered mahogany, 10 feet, 1 inchx2 feet 3-4 inches. Inquire W. K. Chronicle office, Virginia, Nevada. n27w1

MONEY TO LOAN. In sums of \$500 dollars and upwards on real estate as security. Apply to Bradshaw & Barnes, 14 Second street, Reno. n23t1

PIANO, GUITAR AND MANDOLIN. Special attention given to technical expression and the study of classical music. Rates given to guitar and mandolin clubs; use of instruments. Attention given to practice.

MRS. M. E. ROSSEAU, 520 University Ave.

MUSIC TEACHER. Prof. Geo. Freeman, musical director of Symonds Opera Co., will in future be connected with Mrs. Sauer's Conservatory of Music. Mr. Freeman will take a select number of pupils on the violin and mandolin. First-class music furnished for all occasions. Apply at Conservatory.

PLENTY OF MONEY. To loan on desirable city real estate, to be returned in monthly installments. Interest low. Borrowers pay interest only upon the sum of money unpaid, and not interest upon the whole sum for the whole time. Apply to G. W. Griffin, 106 State street, Reno, Nevada. o31t1

Golden Rule Store

Have You Cold Feet?

25c Just arrived from the manufacturers in New York, 100 dozen finest quality cashmere and wool socks for men. These socks were made to retail for 35c. Some stores get 50c for them. Our price, while they last, will be only 25c. The best quality. The colors are black, natural grey and vicuna. 25c

THE GOLDEN RULE STORE, M. FRANK & CO.

BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

Carpets, Furniture, Linoleums

An elegant line of Shades, Lace Curtains, Portiers and Draperies now in stock. Call and get our figures before purchasing elsewhere.

Donnels & Steinmetz,
NEW INVESTMENT BLDG., 2d St.

Upholstering in All Its Branches

... QUICK DELIVERY ...

Choicest of Groceries

Fruits and Vegetables in Season
Fresh Fish Every Friday Morning

FERGUSON & CUNNINGHAM
Masonic Bldg., Com. Row and Sierra St.

... PHONE RED 194 ...

Delicious Thanksgiving Pastries

AT

THE PALACE BAKERY, 236 Virginia St.

BACON & BRAINARD, Proprietors

L. A. GRANFELDT

...Practical Tailor...

FORMERLY CUTTER FOR JOHN SUNDERLAND.

Suits Made to Order, \$15 up; Pants, \$5 Cleaning and Repairing Neatly Done.

...NO. 20 SECOND STREET...

Trade Pointers.

Skates and sheds at Schmitt's. Save the plumber for plumbing. If fountain pens at Golden's jewelry store for \$1.

Air tight, hot blast, oil heaters; cheapest at Schmitt's.

Bulk oysters, turkeys and chickens for Thanksgiving at Frank Campbell's.

Save handles Acorn stoves and ranges, also agate and tinware.

G. M. Bello & Co make the best tamales in town. No. 121 Virginia St.

Chicago & Royal steel ranges, all asbestos-lined are the best, at Schmitt's.

Plumbing, tinning and electric wiring by competent workmen at lowest prices at Schmitt's.

Fresh compressed yeast every Tuesday and Friday at Cunningham & Ferguson's. Leave your orders.

R. Cleator's stock of boots and shoes has arrived and will be on sale by November 1, in Clarendon building.

Fred Emerson, proprietor of the Owl Lunch Kitchen, serves only the best. Drop in and see him some evening.

The Monarch Saloon Company is putting on extra barkeepers to draw its celebrated Anheuser-Busch. It is the only eastern keg beer in Reno.

The Washoe Lunch Counter and bar have built up an immense trade by serving only the best to their patrons. Messrs. Clausen & Block are experienced caterers.

Harry Davis has laid in a stock of cigars made expressly for him. They are known as "The Model." Worth ten cents, but sold for five.

The Palace barber shop on Commercial Row is the handsomest in Reno. It has been thoroughly renovated. Porcelain bath tubs. A North, proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE UNDERTAKING PARLOR

A. F. McPHAIL, Proprietor

NEW STOCK AND LOW PRICES

Call at Any Hour of the Day or Night Promptly Attended to

HOUSE TELEPHONE RED 174

"The Del Paso"

Now under the sole management of

ED. FALLON

The Choicest of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Constantly on Hand

Most Cordial Treatment Accorded to All Patrons

Palace Hotel

Headquarters for Mining Men and Stockmen

COR. COMMERCIAL ROW AND CENTER STREETS

...Open All Night...

J. A. FITZGERALD, Proprietor

"The Crystal"

H. J. THYLS, Proprietor.

Choicest Imported and Domestic

Wines and Liquors

Family trade supplied in quantities to suit at Lowest Prices.

All the Latest Fancy and Mixed Drinks

Hot Lunch Daily from 11 to 2

8 Second St. 2 Doors East of Postoffice

Phone Black 302

Best in the Market.

Pringle and Carroll have just received a five-barrel consignment of AA Jesse Moore whisky. They also handle Castle and Cutter. Their beer is drawn cold and sharp. Courteous treatment accorded all patrons

THE SNUG, 229 Virginia street.